The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.] THURSDAY, *March* 6, 1766. [N°. 1069.]

LONDON, *November* 1.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Dawn is overcaſt, the Morning lowrs
And heavily in Clouds brings on the Day,
The Great the Important Day,
Big with the Fate of BRITAIN AND HER [PROVINCES.

THIS is the fatal Day on which the Stamp-Duty takes Place in North-America, and which already has given ſuch infinite Diſcontent at Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and Carolina; that GOD only knows what will be the Conſequences, unleſs the Wiſdom of Government, by lenitive Means, prevents them. It is indeed an unhappy Thing to give Diſcontent to Fourteen Provinces, that contain about Three Millions of LOYAL SUBJECTS, who are a GREAT and POWERFUL Part of this Empire.

That this Day is Big with many Evils, let the Exchanges of London, and all the Manufacturing Towns of this Kingdom Teſtify: For it is well known and admitted that the Trade to our Colonies is reduced within theſe Twelve Months above One Half, and that our Colonies are not only endeavouring to make their own Goods, but are withdrawing their Affections from this Country, to whoſe Power they ſo lately Gloried, and Contributed.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC LEDGER,
London, Nov. 22, 1765.

IN ſeveral of your late Papers, I have found the Behaviour of the American Colonies very ſeverely cenſured; and Read, with no little Diſſatisfaction, a Number of Arguments tending to inflame the Mother Country againſt the unfortunate Inhabitants of the Plantations, without doing ſufficient Juſtice to the Nature of their Grievances, or properly ſetting forth the Foundation of their Complaints.

The great Argument which the Enemies of the Colonies urge againſt the Repeal of the Stamp-Law, is the Reaſonableneſs of their bearing a Part in all the Burdens of the Mother Country, ſince the Mother Country has principally incurred theſe Burdens by exerting Herſelf in their Defence. The Gentlemen who talk in this Manner, ſeem to think, that the Colonies are a uſeleſs Number of Dependencies, who do not pay a ſingle Six-pence towards the general Welfare; if theſe ſagacious Enquirers would however talk to any Perſon converſant with Trade, they would immediately ſee that One Third at leaſt of all the Britiſh Manufactures, was conſtantly purchaſed by the Colonies; and, that of Courſe, the Colonies by that Purchaſe, paid a full Third of all the Britiſh Taxes. Every Body knows that the numberleſs Articles in all our various Manufactures are all of them ſubject to a Duty of ſome Kind, and that this Duty is ultimately paid by the Buyer; when this is conſidered, I fancy few People will be hardy enough to ſay, that the Colonies have been altogether uſeleſs to the Mother Country; and fewer ſtill inclined to affirm, that during the late War they contributed nothing towards their own Defence. If of late the Colonies have abated in their Demands for Britiſh Manufactures, the People of Great Britain may thank themſelves; the injudicious Reſtriction which the Mother Country has laid upon the American Commerce, at Length recoiled upon herſelf; in Order therefore to make up for the Loſs, which ſhe has thus ſuſtained thro' her own Avidity, ſhe now proceeds to ſqueeze a Supply from the very Vitals of the Colonies; and prepares to force that Aſſiſtance from her unhappy Children, which they formerly poured in with the utmoſt Alacrity of themſelves.

Ay, but ſay the Enemies of America, have not the Colonies been raiſed, protected, and eſtabliſhed by the Mother Country? Has not the Mother Country upon all Occaſions, ſtood forth in their Defence, and has ſhe not of Courſe a Right to treat the Creatures of her own Formation in any Manner ſhe thinks fit? Indeed if the People of Great Britain intended to erect ſo many Plantations of Slaves merely to carry every Burden which they thought proper to impoſe; if they intended their Colonies never ſhould know the Bleſſing of Freedom; and deſigned they ſhould be eternally left expoſed without Property and without Law; then it muſt be confeſſed, that the Behaviour of the Mother Country is perfectly conſiſtent; but if at the original Inſtitution of Settlements we had the leaſt Notion of placing the Adventurers upon a Footing with ourſelves, if we once ſuppoſed, that by promoting what we ourſelves looked upon as the general Intereſt, the Adventurous Part of our Fellow Subjects did not forfeit all their Claim to Liberty as Citizens, and all their Pretenſions to Equity as Men; then Candour itſelf muſt acknowledge, that the Uſage which they have met of late is not altogether to be juſtified; and that it is at leaſt repugnant to that exquiſite Tenderneſs which the Mother Country affects to cheriſh for her unhappy Children of America.

The Writers againſt the Colonies make Uſe of an Argument, which they look upon as utterly unanſwerable; If (ſay they) the People of the Colonies, are really the good Subjects they pretend to be; they would, inſtead of flying to Acts of Violence, have waited with Patience till the Meeting of Parliament, and then in the cuſtomary Manner have petitioned for Redreſs. There are many Writers I find, who run into Aſſertions without being acquainted with Facts. Perhaps One Half of theſe *worthy* Gentlemen who diſclaim in ſo popular a Manner againſt the unfortunate Colonies, never heard that they ſent over repeated Petitions, and that theſe Petitions, inſtead of being heard, were continually ordered *to lie upon the Table*. Where a large Body of Subjects are treated in this Manner, we may naturally ſuppoſe, that a few of them will run into ſome Exceſs. For this Reaſon, therefore, inſtead of being aſtoniſhed that ſo many Diſorders have been committed, I am ſurprized at not hearing many more. The Object in View is no leſs than Liberty, and we cannot wonder that a People bred up by ourſelves, have ſo natural an Averſion to be Slaves.

'Tis however in the Power of the preſent Miniſtry to remove all Subjects of Contention; they have been called to Power on purpoſe to redreſs the Blunders of their Predeceſſors. The Hardſhips under which the Americans groan are none of the Leaſt: The Colonies are far from wiſhing to be independant—All they wiſh is to be treated like Fellow Subjects, and like Men; they know very well, that without the Protection of Great-Britain, they muſt fall a Prey to ſome other European Powers; but they may as well be ruined by any other Hand, as by that which has been the original Cauſe of their Eſtabliſhment; and which now ſo unaccountably imagines, that from a Principle of Gratitude they ſhould tamely ſubmit to be deſtroyed. I am, Sir, &c.

AMERICUS.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

HAVING promiſed to ſend you my Thoughts concerning North-America, I ſhall begin with remarking, that thoſe who write on that Subject obſerve, that between 15 and 20 Years the Inhabitants of a Country are doubled, where there is Land enough to be taken up, and where the Climate is tolerable good; now it is evident that the Conſumption of Manufactures depends on the Number of Inhabitants.

The Conſumption of Britiſh Manufactures in North-America, from the Cuſtom-Houſe Books for ſome Years paſt, appears to be about two Millions Sterling Yearly, only by the prudent Schemes of theſe *wiſe* Gentlemen it is reduced One Half for this laſt Year; and if the New Miniſtry do not rectify their Blunders, it will ſink to little or nothing, whereas by a proper Attention to what a wiſe Adminiſtration may bring the Advantages from North-America, the Advantages muſt be immenſe. Let us ſuppoſe the ſloweſt Increaſe of Inhabitants, that is, that they Double every Twenty Years, it is evident that Twenty Years hence the Conſumption of Britiſh Manufactures in North-America, muſt be Four Millions, if proper Encouragement be given to our Settlements there, and Forty Years hence, that Conſumption will be Eight Millions, and Sixty Years hence Sixteen Millions, and ſo in Proportion; for hereafter muſt Great Britain be ſupported by North-America.

By the ſingle Article of Naval Stores, we are Yearly out of Pocket to Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, Seven or Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds Yearly, with all thoſe, *viz.* Iron, Hemp, Tar, Timber, *&c.* we can be furniſhed with from North-America, and all that Money ſaved to the Nation, by its being returned for our Manufactures. We ſend to the South of Europe great Sums for Raw Silk, Brandy, Wine, *&c.* all theſe may be raiſed in North-America, in ſhort, by North-America we may be the moſt powerful Nation in Europe, and its Trade is of more Conſequence to us than all our other Trade together.

But theſe *wiſe* Gentlemen took it into their Heads to maintain, that the Riches of North-America was a Loſs to this Country, and therefore ſent Ships of War to prevent their getting any to ſend to their Mother Country in Exchange for what they wanted; and after depriving them of a Poſſibility of getting Money to pay for Neceſſaries, they very wiſely impoſed Taxes on them which they were unable to pay, and by a Method contrary to their Charters; ſo that they have treated them in the Way the Children of Iſrael were by the Egyptians, when they were ordered to make Bricks without Straw, and very probably it may have the ſame Effect, *viz.* to alienate their Affection from their Mother Country, and ſo deprive it of its greateſt Support, and enſlave it to France.

Let us ſuppoſe the Stamp-Duties they have impoſed *could* be raiſed, it would not raiſe ſo many Thouſand Pounds near to the Public, as we riſque Loſs of Millions, by this Wiſe and Right-timed Project.

I don't chooſe to enter into the Diſcuſſion of that Queſtion, how far a Britiſh Parliament may impoſe Taxes on North-America, I ſhall only obſerve, that by their Charters their Aſſemblies have the ſole Power of impoſing Taxes, in the ſame Way as the Houſe of Commons in Ireland have: And would any Wiſe Miniſter adviſe his Majeſty to diſpute that Privilege with Ireland, and ſo occaſion an univerſal Rebellion? Is it conſiſtent with the Juſtice or Generoſity of the Britiſh Nation to induce the Predeceſſors of the Inhabitants of North America to venture their Lives and Properties, to ſettle in Woods and amongſt Savages, and after they have, by unſpeakable Dangers and Difficulties, got a comfortable Settlement, to take away the Effect of thoſe very Charters by which they were induced to ſettle there.

By Law all Lands are originally in the Crown, and flow from it to their Subjects, on what Terms the Crown thinks fit, but after theſe Lands are granted, it is not in the Power of the Crown to reſume theſe Grants; and if the Crown and Parliament jointly ſhould deprive any Subject of their Property or Privileges, it would be unjuſt, tho' that Subject had not Power to reſiſt.

There are in North-America about 200,000 Men able to carry Arms, and can it be imagined they will tamely give up a Privilege they derive from their Anceſtors, of Taxing themſelves?

Inſinuations are thrown out by *Anti-Sejanus*, the *Detector*, and a Parcel of dirty, venal Scribblers, employed by the late *patriotic Miniſtry*, as they call them, that it is prudent to keep theſe Coloniſts in Subjection, leſt they forget their Dependance on their Mother Country; and of Conſequence to prevent their being too rich.——

Such People's Way of reaſoning deſerves to be deſpiſed, rather than anſwered. Is it not evident if they are not rich, they cannot make us rich? And as to their Affection to their Mother Country, it is a natural Paſſion in the human Mind, and they have demonſtrated on many Occaſions that they have this Paſſion in the ſtrongeſt Degree. All Ages are full of Examples of this Truth;—I ſhall amongſt many, mention one:—Carthage was found-

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ed by People from Tyre, they afterwards came to be a State not only independant of their Mother Country, but Ten Times more powerful; yet they always shewed the strongest Attachment to it, and tho' they were in the strictest Alliance with Alexander the Great against the Persians, yet when he demanded their Assistance against Tyre, they peremptorily refused it. The more rich and powerful North America is, the more rich and powerful will Great-Britain be, if they act that Part by them they ought, but if we turn their Oppressors instead of supporting and protecting them, we deservedly expose ourselves to their Resentment, and as a Brave and Free People they will naturally defend themselves against Oppression; and it must always be the Interest of Great-Britain to wish their Prosperity, and that all Ministers, who from wrong Heads or wicked Hearts, shall endeavour to hurt or impoverish them, should be punished as Traitors to their King and Country.

The late Ministry have had a perpetual Administration in their View; it seems by putting us into so miserable a Situation, that nobody else would wish to succeed them, as thinking it impossible to prevent that Ruin they seem to have intended; but I hope our present Ministers will follow that Rule established by that Roman Patriot *Cicero*:—

Nunquam desperandum est de Patria.

[*We ought never to despair in the Cause of our Country.*]

I hope our Ministers will restore Harmony and Peace with our Brethren in North-America; and instead of employing ineffectual Negotiations with France, to oblige them to fulfil their Articles of the Peace, as the late Ministry did, take this effectual Step, which will immediately have the desired Effect, *viz.* let them know, that till they fulfil their Part of the Treaty, they are not to be allowed to fish on our Coasts of North-America; for no Party, in any Contract, can claim any Right to what he is entitled to by that Contract, if he does not perform his Part of it, and as they get by the Fishery near Two Millions Sterling Yearly, and maintain upwards of 12,000 Sailors, they will at once make them comply.

There can be no Objection to the taking of this Method but one; France will in that Case threaten to invade Hanover, and so it will be said we may be involved again in a German War. To this there is no Answer but this: If we are to make the Defence of these Foreign Dominions necessary for us to engage in, this is at once pronouncing the Ruin of Great-Britain. France will encroach on our Trade and Settlements by Degrees; and whenever we shew an Inclination to do ourselves Justice, this Bugbear will be thrown out; so that attempting the Defence of these Foreign Dominions is inconsistent with the very Being of Great-Britain, and at the same Time beyond our Power, against the Power of France.

I am Sir, Your humble Servant,
An Independent Whig,
Connected with no Party.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765.

My LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

THE present General State of Tranquility in Europe, gave me Hopes, that it would not have been necessary to assemble my Parliament sooner than is usual in Times of Peace.

But Matters of Importance have lately occurred in some of my Colonies in America, which will demand the most serious Attention of Parliament; and as further Informations are Daily expected from different Parts of that Country, of which I shall order the fullest Accounts to be prepared for your Consideration: I have thought fit now to call you together, in Order that Opportunity may thereby be given, to issue the necessary Writs on the many Vacancies that have happened in the House of Commons since the last Session; so that the Parliament may be full, to proceed immediately, after the usual Recess, on the Consideration of such weighty Matters as will then come before you.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We should be wanting in our Duty, not to assure Your Majesty, that when Your Majesty shall have been pleased to communicate to Your Parliament, those Informations and Advices which have been, or shall be, received from America, we will proceed to the Consideration of those weighty Matters, with an Attention equal to the Importance of the Subject, and with a Resolution to do every Thing which the Exigency of the Case may require.

Attentive to every Event which affects your Majesty, permit us to congratulate Your Majesty on the Birth of a Prince. Whatever adds to Your domestic Happiness, and the Stability and Increase of that illustrious House from which these Kingdoms have received the most important Benefits, must always afford the highest Satisfaction to Your faithful Subjects.

Animated by the same Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to your Majesty, and Your Royal Family, and under the deepest Impression of Concern, we beg Leave to approach Your Throne with our sincere Condolence on the Loss of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The many Eminent public and private Virtues, the Extent of Capacity, and the Magnanimity of Mind, the Affection for Your Majesty's Person, and the eminent Services performed for this Country, which distinguished that great and excellent Prince, as they have left a lasting Memorial in Your Royal Breast, so have they made an Impression never to be erased from the Minds of your grateful People.

HIS MAJESTY's ANSWER.

My LORDS,

THE Assurances you give Me of your Loyalty and Affection are truly pleasing to Me.

I have the strongest Reliance on your Resolution to do every Thing that may be most expedient, in the present State of my Colonies in America.

I see, with particular Pleasure, those Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to Me and my Family, with which you express your Satisfaction on the Birth of my Third Son, and your Concern for the Loss I have sustained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland.

LONDON, *December* 2.

We hear that on the first Day of the Meeting of a great Assembly, an Enquiry will be made into the present State of the Northern Colonies.

Dec. 5. It is reported, that the last Dispatches to New-York, contained Orders for a temporary Suspension of the Stamp-Duty on public Gazettes and News-Papers in America.

It is rumoured, that a certain Lieut. General is upon the Point of being nominated Ambassador Extraordinary to their High Mightinesses the States General of the united Colonies in North-America, with full Powers to negociate, and conclude a perpetual Compact of Amity and Commerce between the said States and the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain; and that in that Case a certain Colonel is to be appointed Secretary to the said Embassy.

Dec. 11. We hear that a Gentleman of great mercantile Knowledge has prepared a Plan, which is intended to be laid before the Parliament next Sessions, for the better and more lucrative commercial Union of Great-Britain, and her American Colonies, at this very critical Juncture.

It is now said, that there will in a few Days be great Changes in the Ministry.

Among other Changes the following are confidently mentioned:

Lord Temple, President of the Council.

The Duke of Bedford, to be Lord Steward of the Houshold.

It is still said, that Mr. Pitt will be again appointed First Minister of State.

It is reported, that the Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley, Esq; will be appointed Treasurer of the Navy.

It is said that Lord Viscount Townshend is to go on an important Commission to North-America.

The Right Honourable the House of Peers is adjourned to the 14th of January.

The House of Commons adjourned to the same Day.

We hear that as *America was conquered in Germany* so the *Favourite* will at last be *subdued in America*, and that he will soon fall into the PIT, which he has long been digging for others.

We hear that the Merchants upon Change, on Wednesday last, received upwards of 100 Letters from New-York, countermanding their Orders for Goods.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated December 7.

"Every Thing is at a Stand, and this Week, that is publick for your Ports: The principal Merchants having chosen a Committee among themselves, who correspond with the chief manufacturing Towns in the Kingdom, and will make the utmost Efforts to free you from the Stamp-Act, which you deem so great a Grievance, as well as from a Number of Restraints, which your Trade labours under. We sincerely hope their Representations will be attended with Success, in which Case we think all Parties will be benefited."

Another Letter of the same Date, mentions, "We are very sorry to receive no new Orders from you, and to understand, that it proceeds from the general Distress and unhappy Interruption your Trade labours under at present, which gives equal Alarm here, and we believe will be the first Matter that will be taken into Consideration when the Parliament meets, and we hope will be accommodated to general Satisfaction, and that Trade will return to its former Channel; which we heartily wish to see for mutual Benefit."

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, per Packet.

"We can now with Pleasure congratulate you on the prudent Measures the new Ministry have taken, the Consequence we expect will be a Restoration to Trade, and will put a Stop to the present Commotions: It is very certain, that all the Ships of War have received Instructions, not to molest any foreign Ships coming to the Islands or the Continent, with Bullion, "and that every Thing in Matters "of Commerce, is to be as formerly, any Rule, "Orders, or Regulations made by the late Mi-"nistry notwithstanding." This is a Copy of the Minutes of the Board of Treasury, which was sent down to this Place by one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a Reply to a Memorial sent to said Board by the chief Manufacturers here, touching the great Difficulties our Trade laboured under, from the late anti-ministerial Orders, we therefore hope that Trade will once more flourish, and that we may live to see a total Eradication of the late arbitrary impolitical Proceedings."

[*We are favoured with Copies of many other Letters, dated from the 14th to the 19th of December last, to Gentlemen in this City, from several Members of Parliament, eminent Merchants and Gentlemen of Distinction in London; from which we have made the following Extracts, viz.*]

That, in general, our Opposition to the Stamp-Act has been highly approved in England,—except the Acts of Violence,—the Destruction and Plunder of private Property,——which, though generally disapproved among us, and executed by Men not at all concerned in our Cause, who, taking occasion from the Tumults which Oppression naturally produces, to perpetrate their evil Designs without Discovery, furnish the Enemies of the Colonies, Authors of their Oppression, and consequently of all the Tumults and Disorders arising therefrom, with Arguments which they are glad to improve against them, and endeavour to impute to the general Body of their Inhabitants, whom they would represent as actuated by a rebellious Spirit, disaffected to the legal Government of their Country.——These Disorders are generally blamed in England, but they are even there commonly imputed to the right Authors, that is, to the Contrivers and Promoters of the late oppressive Acts, and especially the Stamp-Act, calculated to strip us of all our most valuable inherent Rights, Liberty and Property, to overturn the English Constitution, and reduce us to the Condition of Slaves.—But the Nature of our Grievances, and the Reasons of our Conduct, having been as much as possible concealed by the Ministry, from the Public in England, were not as yet fully known; so that there were various Opinions concerning our Proceedings.—But it was the general Opinion, especially among the most intelligent People, that the Stamp-Act in particular ought to be, and would be, immediately repealed or suspended, as soon as the Parliament met,—as also some other oppressive Acts and Measures, which were thought to be *injudicious, impolitic, and attended with extreme bad Consequences to Great-Britain.*

That many Gentlemen in London had so nobly exerted themselves, both by speaking and writing, in Favour of the Colonies, that they had convinced and brought over many, who had formerly opposed them, to espouse their Cause (which indeed the Cause of Great-Britain also) and become their powerful Friends and Advocates, of which Number Lord C——T——was one; and that their Cause was becoming more and more popular.

[illegible] a private Meeting of Deputies from [illegible] in America, a Scheme was concerted to [illegible] Measures of trading to [illegible] which Scheme, copies [illegible] a great Number, exactly the whole Body, of [illegible] a Committee was appointed, and particular [illegible] gentlemen among them chosen to represent the [illegible] particular Colonies. Mr. Nicholas Ray * was unanimously chosen to represent this Colony, and Alderman Trecothick (we hear) Chairman of the Committee.—Some of the Gentlemen of the Committee proposed to petition only for Relief on some particular Articles relating to our West-India Trade, such as lowering the Duty on Molasses, &c. but not mentioning Sugars. Our Friends took occasion to mention to some of the Committee, that such a contracted Plan, if executed, would by no Means have the desired Effect, and that nothing less than an ample Importation of the Produce of the foreign Islands, and an unrestrained Exportation of the Produce of North-America, free from the Fetters of Stamp-Acts, and all restrictive Laws, could enable the People to pay their Debts in England, and re-establish their Tranquility and Confidence in their Mother Country, and mutual Harmony and Affection between them.—On these Representations the Committee, it is said, concluded to adopt a more extensive Plan of Proceeding than was at first proposed; and to use their Influence to remove all just Causes of Complaint, Jealousy and Uneasiness, between Great-Britain and the Colonies. To this End, *they resolved and ordered sixty Letters to be sent to all the maritime and manufacturing Towns of the Kingdom, to accede to, and join them in, a united Effort and Application to Parliament, and to influence their Members, in order to obtain Relief; so that there would be the strongest Application that ever was made to Parliament, on any Occasion, and it is hoped it will be crowned with Success.*

The Committee waited on the Ministry, to let them know their Intentions, and beg their Influence, Countenance and Protection.—Mr. Secretary Conway, a most amiable Gentleman, expressed his Concern, expected much Opposition in the House; but his Disposition and general Answer were favourable.—Lord Rockingham, first Lord of the Treasury, Lord Dartmouth, first Lord of Trade and Plantations, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all received them with the utmost Politeness, and gave as favourable Answers as could be wished, shewing themselves, from Principle, Friends to the Cause of the Colonies, and heartily disposed in their Favour.

Some of our Friends have expressed their Apprehensions, that our Claim of Right to Exemption from Taxes, except by Representatives of our own choosing, will incense the Parliament, who have very high Notions of their own Power, and are alarmed at the Thought of our Independency.—And, say the Advocates of the Act, "If we repeal it, it is giving up our Power and Sovereignty over them;" and others say, "the Question is, whether the Americans shall submit to us, or we to them." Both these Positions are absurd and invidious.—The Parliament, which represents the People of England, who choose them, have no Right of Sovereignty over us; but the King has a constitutional Right, and that we always have submitted to and always shall. We want no Submission from the Parliament, we never invaded their Rights——and if they invade ours, they ought to recede.

Our Friends seemed also apprehensive, that G---- G------ the Proposer of the Act, who is determined to support it with all his Power, would have a Party in the House strong enough for that Purpose, and Lord T. was reckoned as one of his powerful Supporters.——But by the following Postscript of a Letter from an eminent Merchant, our very good Friend, now in London, we have the Pleasure to find we have no Reason for those mostly Apprehensions.

"Nine o'Clock at Night. P. S. This Moment "returned from the House of Commons, where "I had the Pleasure to see Mr. Grenville sink un"der, and withdraw the Motion he made, of in"serting in the Address to the King, that the Dis"turbances in America was open Rebellion, &c. "owing to the Opposition and powerful Elo"quence of Mr. Charles Townsend, Mr. Cook, "Lord George Sackville, &c. &c. I hear from

* A Native, and formerly an Inhabitant of this City, to whom all the English Colonies in America are highly obliged for his unwearied Assiduity in their Behalf in England, but for his feeble judicious Writings published weekly in the London Papers, under the Titles of Modern Alarmists, and Rationality, and soon to be republished here in a Pamphlet at his Expence, and also for the Benefit of the Society for Arts, Agriculture, and Manufactures in New-York.

"Lord Rockingham, that this Day, at the Request "of Lord in the Administration, and Friends moving "for a Repeal of the Stamp-Act."

The same Advices concerning Mr. Pitt, are received from a great Number of Hands of the highest Authority, and that he has declared against the Stamp-Act.

A few Days ago, our much esteemed Governor, Sir Henry Moore, obligingly gave us Intelligence at the Coffee-House, That it was now a settled Point at Home on the Case of Forsey and Cunningham, that there can be no Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 27.

By Letters from England, of the best Authority, we are advised, that, "the Petitions for and against the CHANGE of the GOVERNMENT of this *Province*, had been read twice before the King and Council, when it was put off *sine die*, which, to use the *Lord President* of the Council's own Words, is *for ever* and *for ever*." Thus we hope we have got rid of this unhappy Bone of Contention, and that now Peace, Good-Will and Brotherly-Love will take place.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 6.

On Monday the 24th of *February*, a considerable Number of the Principal Gentlemen of *Baltimore* County, met at the Market-House in *Baltimore-Town*, form'd themselves into a Society for the Maintainance of Order and Protection of American LIBERTY, by the Name of the SONS OF LIBERTY, and resolved to meet at *Annapolis* on Friday last, to oblige the several Officers there, to open their respective Offices, and proceed in Business, as usual, without Stamp'd Paper: And that the Society and Application might be still the more respectable, the SONS OF LIBERTY in *Baltimore*, gave the most speedy Notice to Gentlemen of the Neighbouring Counties, to form themselves into the like Societies, and Co-operate with them in this so laudable Work. Saturday last, a much greater Number of the SONS OF LIBERTY than could be expected from the shortness of the Notice, met, by Adjournment, at the Court-House in *Annapolis*, those of *Baltimore* and *Anne-Arundel* Counties were present Personally, and those of *Kent* were represented by their Deputy; and after hearing different Proposals, and Debating thereon with great Decency, Coolness and Order, *Resolved*, To make a written Application to the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, the Secretary and Commissary-General, and Judges of his Lordship's Land-Office, to open their respective Offices, and proceed as usual in the Execution of their Duties, on the 31st Day of *March* Instant, or sooner, if a Majority of the Supreme Courts of the Northern Governments should proceed in Business before that Time. And therein to propose, "That if "the above Officers would proceed agreeable to "the Request, that then an Indemnification be "signed by the SONS OF LIBERTY, and as "many others as could be induced thereto, and "that the respective Officers be requested to give "an Answer in Writing under their Hands to "that Proposition." A Committee having been ordered to deliver the Requisition of the SONS OF LIBERTY to the above mentioned Gentlemen, afterwards returned and reported the Verbal Answer of the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, and Doctor *Stewart* one of the Judges of the Land-Office, and communicated the Written Answer of the Secretary, to this Effect, *That if he shou'd continue in Office, the Clerk of the Provincial Court would receive his Directions to act as the Judges should in their Judicial Capacity, at the next Court, Order him as their Minister; but before the Meeting of the Provincial Court, he could not undertake to give Directions to the Clerk, to issue Process, whatever the Determination of the Majority of the Northern Colonies might be, whose Courts might Sit before Ours.* The Commissary-General not being in Town, the Committee could not deliver the Requisition to him: The Verbal Answer of the Chief Justice, and that of one of the Judges of the Land-Office, were taken under Consideration, and in Consequence of the Order of the SONS OF LIBERTY, the Committee again waited on those Gentlemen, and having informed them, "That their Refusal "to give their Answers in Writing, to the Propo"sition aforesaid, was deemed a great Indignity "offered to the SONS OF LIBERTY, and that "their Answers in Writing were instantly ex"pected;" they received and reported their following Answers:

Gentlemen,

In Answer to your Application of this Day, my Conscience and Circumstances touch my Attachment to the Liberty of the Subject here. The cursing an Oath at the adjourn'd Provincial Court, with an Oath myself, depend on the Opinion I have of how to form. I shall meet my Brethren on the Day to which the Court is adjourn'd, and be governed by those Reasons and Principles which ought to influence every Man who sits in Station similar to that which is filled by

March 1, 1766. *Your Humble Servant,* JOHN BRICE.

A Proposition being this Day given to me, requesting that Business should be done in the Land Office of this Province as usual; to which I answered, That the Land Office was open, and the Records thereof subject to the Perusal of all Persons who have Occasion to make Searches; and that Copies of the Records, authenticated by the Register, should be made out to any Person so applying, paying the usual Fees; and, as I apprehend the Sale of the Lord Proprietary's Lands, are Matters of private Concern, respecting his own Interest, he may grant Warrants, or refuse to grant them, as he shall think Proper. GIVEN under my Hand, at Annapolis, *this First Day of* March, 1766.

GEORGE STEUART.

To the Sons of Liberty, *of* Baltimore, Anne-Arundel, *and* Kent *Counties.*

After reading of which Answers, it was Ordered, that Copies of the Proceedings be transmitted to the several Counties, and their SONS OF LIBERTY invited to enter into the like Associations, and a Number, not less than Twelve, from each County, be requested to attend at *Annapolis*, on the 31st Instant, to see the Event of, or Repeat, if necessary, the Applications already made.

We have an Account of a very melancholy Catastrophe which lately happen'd in the Bay, on the Eastern Shore. Last Month Mr. *Jacob Bramwell*, a Man of good Character and well Esteem'd, left *Oxford*, in his Boat, (the *Oxford* Packet) in order to Pilot one or two Ships down the Bay: Saturday the 15th in the Afternoon, the Packet left Capt. *Peacock*'s Ship off *Sharp's-Island*, in order to Work up to Capt. *Laing*'s, off the Mouth of *Wye* River, the Wind then being Easterly, and very tempestuous, and in the Evening suddenly came about to West, blow'd extreme hard and became very Cold. The Boat being missing for some Time, and Capt. *Laing* waiting for his Pilot, occasion'd a Suspicion of an Accident; and after a diligent Search, they found the Boat, with a little of her Masts to be seen, at the Westward of *Poplar-Island*, in Three Fathom Water. We are told that Three Persons were in her, beside Mr. *Bramwell*, *viz. John Rowlandson* and *Edward Brining*, both young Men, and a *Dutchman*, who, undoubtedly, all Perish'd together.

We hear that Capt. *Robert Bryce*, in the Brig *Nancy*, belonging to this Place, outward Bound with a Load of Wheat, sprung a Leak, and was obliged to put into *Norfolk* to stop it.

Col. John Henry, of *Dorchester*, is Elected a Representative for his County, in the Room of Col. *Henry Travers*, Deceased.

Annapolis, *March* 4, 1766.

ALL Persons having any Claims against Andrew Thompson, Rope-maker, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that such Claims may be adjusted, by

Anthony Stewart, }
Thomas Richardson, } Executors.

(4*)

Kent-Island, *Feb.* 15, 1766.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate Payment, and as he has a Number of Notes of Hand of Persons living in the several Counties which have been due a long Time, they are desired to pay them off, or they will be given into Lawyers Hands for the Collection of them; and he hereby informs the Public, that he will give no Credit after this Date.

James Hutchings.

SOME Time in the Month of *October* last, was left along Side of the Subscriber's Sloop, in *Wicocomico*-River, by four Men supposed to be Sailors, A YAWL of about 18 Feet by the Keel, with a Chain fastened to her Stern instead of a Painter. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to the Subscriber in *Prince-Anne Town*.

(4*) William Geddes.

WANTED on CHARTER, to GLASGOW, *with Tobacco,*

A SUBSTANTIAL Veſſel of from 250 to 300 Hogſheads.

Any Perſon having ſuch a One, by applying to the Printer hereof, may know farther Particulars.

March 4, 1766.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living near *Annapolis*, on the 24th of *February* laſt, a bay Horſe, about 13 Hands high, with a ſtanding Mane, bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead, ſhod before, a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Legs cloſe; alſo a black Mare, ſomewhat larger, with a ſtanding Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the right Side of her Neck, Trots and Gallops, their Brands unknown.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Mare, and delivers them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for either, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOHN M'DONALL.

N. B. They are ſuppos'd to have been Stolen by *George White*, an old Offender, and his Accomplices, who broke Jail the ſame Night: Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction, ſhall receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 20, 1766.

WHEREAS ſundry Perſons have ſignified to Meſſrs. *Daniel Wolſtenholme*, *James Forbes*, and *Stephen Weſt*, Truſtees for all the Creditors of Mr. *Reginald Grahame*, their Willingneſs to accept of an equal Dividend agreeable to the Tenor of a certain Deed of Truſt, but have omitted to ſend the Particulars, or even Groſs Amount, of their reſpective Claims; for Want of which it will be impoſſible to aſcertain the Amount of a Dividend to be adjuſted the enſuing Provincial Court:—Therefore, all thoſe who have juſt Claims and have neglected, are deſired to be ſpeedy in tranſmitting them to prevent their being Excluded.

JOHN CLAPHAM, for the Truſtees.

N. B. Such Claims as are not brought in before the ſecond of *April*, will be excluded. 2

MARYLAND, *February* 10, 1766.

SIR *Ellis Cunliffe*, Baronet, and *Robert Cunliffe*, Eſq; Sons, Executors, and ſurviving Partners of the late *Foſter Cunliffe* of *Liverpool*, formerly Trading to this Province by the Name of *Foſter Cunliffe and Sons*, having appointed the Subſcriber their Attorney in Fact, to whom all Perſons who have any Claim on ſaid Company, are deſired to apply: And all thoſe Indebted (to ſave further Trouble) are requeſted ſoon to pay.

2 THOMAS BRERETON, in *Talbot*.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subſcriber has a new Erected FERRY, on *Patowmack* River in *Virginia*, oppoſite to *Cedar-Point* in *Maryland*, 24 Miles diſtant from *Weſtmoreland* Court-Houſe, 40 from *Richmond*, 12 from *King George*, 26 from *Stafford*; from *Leeds-Town* 15 Miles, from *Port Royal* 12, and from *Frederickſburg* 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by

2 GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, *February* 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named *JEM*, he is a likely, lively, ſtrong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, is upon the yelloviſh Order, and has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requeſted that all Maſters will make this known to their Servants, and by Way of Encouragement, promiſe them the Reward. He has a very extenſive Acquaintance, therefore may Travel far from home. I am told that he paſſed for a Free Negro in *Frederick* County laſt Year.

2 ROBERT TYLER.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,

Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he is Removed from his late Dwelling near the COURT-HOUSE in *Annapolis*, to the Houſe next but One to that wherein Mrs. *M'Leod* formerly Lived, towards the Town-Gate; where he continues the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders (with all poſſible Diſpatch) of thoſe GENTLEMEN and LADIES who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands. 3

LOST, on Chriſtmas Day, at the Fire near the Town Gate, A LEATHER BUCKET Mark'd [J. Green. 2.] Whoever has it is deſir'd to return it to the Owner. X

Kent-Iſland, Dec. 20, 1765.

TO be Rented by the Subſcriber, the Ferry from *Kent-Iſland*, to *Annapolis*, and the Terms known by applying to

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty for the Sale and Diſpoſal of Lands in the Iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, have fixed their Office in Kingſton, in the Iſland of St. Vincent; and deſire that all Letters for them may be addreſſed accordingly.

By Direction of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

Dominica, Auguſt 8, 1765. 3 X

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the Twenty-five Perſons to whom Governor Dalrymple granted Town-Lots, in Charles-Town, have not laid their Grants before the Commiſſioners, as required to do by ſeveral Advertiſements; *Public Notice is therefore given*, That all unclaimed Lots whereon Houſes have not been built, and for which the Proportion of the Money ſtipulated by Governor Dalrymple's Agreement, to be paid for Madam Fourneau's Paſture, ſhall be unpaid on the 1ſt Day of January next, will be conſidered as forfeited, and ſold by public Auction; and thoſe Perſons who have made their Claims and produced their Grants, are required immediately to pay Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, to Mr. Greg, the Secretary, that Sum being each Perſon's reſpective Share of the ſaid purchaſe Money, when they may receive the Certificates to enable them to procure Grants under the Great Seal of theſe Iſlands.

By Direction of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

DOMINICA, July 31, 1765.

BY THE KING's AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty, for the Sale and Diſpoſal of Lands in the Iſland of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, have reſolved to hold the Sales of Land for the enſuing Year, in the ſeveral Iſlands that are the Object of their Commiſſion, at the following Times, That is to ſay,

On Monday the 17th Day of February next, the Sale will commence in the Iſland of Dominica. The Lots will conſiſt chiefly of Eſtates abandoned by the French in different Parts of the Iſland; Plantation Lots in the Levels of Boery, Roſeau and Layou, and in the Neighbourhood of Prince Rupert's Bay and Grand Bay; and ſeveral Town-Lots in different Places.

On Thurſday the 10th Day of April next, will be put up to Sale, ſome Houſes and Lands in the Iſland of Grenada.

On Tueſday the 6th Day of May next, will commence the Sale of Lands in the Iſland of Tobago, where ſeveral Plantation Lots in the Neighbourhood of Great Courland Bay, Great Rockley Bay, Barbados Bay, Grand River Bay, and Carrapuſe Bay, will be put up to Sale. And,

On Wedneſday the 28th Day of May next, will commence the Sale of Lands in the Iſland of St. Vincent, where will be put up to Sale, ſeveral Plantation Lots in the Level of Morne Agaron, and in the Quarters of Chateau Bellair, and Ouachilabau, moſtly of a very excellent Soil, and adapted for Sugar Plantations; and ſeveral Town-Lots in different Places. And alſo will be put up to Sale, in the Iſland of St. Vincent, at the ſame Time, what Plantation Lots remain unſold, in the Iſland of Tobago. Advertiſements deſcriptive of the Situation and Soil of each Allotment, ſhall be Publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

The Terms and Conditions on which the ſaid Lands will be Sold are, That no Perſon ſhall be permitted to purchaſe from the Crown, either in his own Name, or in the Names of Others in Truſt for him, more than Allotments to the Amount of Five Hundred Acres in the Iſland where the Lands lie, or more than Three Hundred Acres if in the Iſland of Dominica.

That the higheſt Bidder for each Lot ſhall be declared the Purchaſer, who ſhall thereupon pay down Twenty *per* Cent, of the whole Purchaſe Money, and Six-pence Sterling for each Acre of which his Lot ſhall conſiſt, to defray the Expence of ſurveying the ſame; whereupon he ſhall receive a Bill of Sale and a Certificate from the Commiſſioners, of his being the higheſt Bidder; upon producing which Bill of Sale and Certificate to the Governor General of the Grenades, and the Neutral Iſlands, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, he ſhall be entitled to a Grant in Fee Simple (under the Seal of the Iſlands) of the Lands by him purchaſed, and take Poſſeſſion thereof; ſuch Grant to be regiſtered in the Secretary's Office of the reſpective Iſland where the Lands lie.

That in Caſe of Fraud, Colluſion, or other Contravention to the King's Inſtructions, and not otherwiſe, the Grant ſhall be revocable, for the Space of Twelve Months from the Date thereof, by the Lord High Treaſurer, or the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, for the Time being; but if not revoked within that Term, the ſame ſhall then be abſolute; if revoked, Notice thereof ſhall be immediately given, and the Money returned to the Purchaſer with the uſual Intereſt of the Iſland; and Compenſation alſo made for all Sums of Money, which ſhall *bona fide* have been laid out for clearing, improving, or building, on any Part of the Lands contained in ſuch Grant, to be aſcertained by Arbitration.

That of the purchaſe Money remaining due, Ten *per* Cent, more than the Twenty *per* Cent. above mentioned, ſhall be paid within the firſt Year after the Date of the Bill of Sale, Ten *per* Cent, the ſecond Year, and Twenty *per* Cent, every ſucceſſive Year, until the whole ſhall be paid; but in Default of any of the ſaid Payments, the Lands ſhall be liable to be forfeited, and again ſold, in Order that the King may be firſt paid, and the Reſidue ſhall be the Property of thoſe before intitled to it.

That from Twelve Months after the Date of the Grant, the Purchaſer ſhall clear away at the Rate of five Acres in the Hundred Annually, until one Half of the cultivable Land ſhall be cleared, under a Penalty of Five Pounds Sterling *per* Annum for every Acre not cleared in Purſuance of this Condition.

That for every Hundred Acres of cleared Land, the Purchaſer is or ſhall be poſſeſſed of, he ſhall keep thereon one White Man, or two White Women, under a Penalty of Forty Pounds Sterling for every White Man, and Twenty Pounds Sterling for every White Woman, that ſhall be wanting; and pay an Annual Quit Rent of Six-pence Sterling *per* Acre, on whatever cleared Land he has purchaſed, or ſhall clear in Purſuance of the Conditions required.

That all Payments ſhall be made conformable to the King's Inſtructions to the Receiver, in good Gold Specie, to be taken by Weight, at the Rate of Three Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Three-pence Sterling *per* Ounce; and Bonds ſhall be given to him by the Purchaſers for the Payments of the ſeveral Inſtalments.

That a Reſervation ſhall be made to the King of all Gold and Silver Mines, which are now, or may hereafter, be diſcovered in the ſaid Iſlands.

By Direction of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

Annapolis: Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Charles-Street*: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s*6 a Year; and Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for 5*s*. the Firſt Week, and 1*s*. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.